The Pittsburgh Gazett

Vol. XV. *Friday Evening*, February 13, 1801. No.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A NUMBER of enterprising industrious men, who are destitute of lands, may be furnished on lease at a reasonable rate, and for a longer or shorter period of time, as may be agreed on, with a part of that fertile and pleasant bottom at the old Indian town of Wakatomika, where there are 160 acres under good fence, and have been planted with corn for one, two, and three years, and found to yield abundantly, and all lands proper for any number of cattle that may at present be driven or raised there. There are about 18 cabins erected, that have been occupied by families, a number of whom are yet there, and a Saw and Grist Mill erecting on Wakatomika creek, that runs through this bottom — This bottom contains about 3000 acres of the *first rate* bottom land, lying on each side of the river Muskingum, 55 miles from its junction with the Ohio, in a direct line, much of which is cleared, and the rest requires but little labour to render it immediately productive, with a certain prospect of a rapid settlement all around. Money is raised, and a road opening from Coshocton, at the mouth of Walhonding, to the fork of the Muskingum, which goes through this bottom, and will be the great road from the Atlantic states to that country. Owing to the rapid settlement in that neighbourhood, cash commands a handsome price, and there is no part of the Western Country where this article can be raised with less labour. This quarter township being preceded or closed on by the surveys and locations of Military Land, as the first choice in all that valuable tract, needs no other recommendation. Any persons inclining to sale or purchase, are requested to view the premises and call on J. CASS at Marietta, North Western Territory.

January 4, 1801. tf.

MILITIA.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

ALL recommendatory orders from a Commander in Chief must be considered as tantamount to orders ABSOLUTE; and I expect not what the Adjutant General of the Pennsylvania Militia, communicated from the Commander in Chief, through the medium of the press, would have been cheerfully and promptly obeyed. The objections that have been made to this *recommendatory* order, through the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, are unfortunately confined to the Allegheny Brigade. What a reflection! Smitten with a thirst for POWER, FORCUPINE'S ROYAL RAG, must still continue to be displayed, by disappointed men, in contradistinction to the views and wishes of our patriotic Commander in Chief. Where will party prejudice, and party folly make a stand? Does this perverse spirit arise from *dogmas* uttered from the Bench, or *invectives* from the Pulpit? However this may be, I am not only concerned, but *alarmed* at the consequences; as I really conceive that the conduct of *some* of the Field Officers of my Brigade, not only borders on *contemptuous behaviour to the Governor, but on disobedience of his orders*, and it becomes my indispensable duty to return the *names* of all such, to the Adjutant General, and wait their Commander in Chief's orders, in what manner to act.

It is true, at the general meeting of Militia Officers, at *Citizen Marie's*, I acquiesced to submit the business to a ballot, but this was done merely from a desire to accommodate; and as the BLUE *and* RED *Cockade* was carried by a majority of nearly THREE TO ONE, and adopted universally throughout the Commonwealth, I hoped there the matter would rest. But what I vainly hoped for, has not happened. Still this BLACK TATTERED REMNANT, this DEGRADING RAG OF ROYALTY, clings to the minds of *monarchy men*. As well may we attempt to deprive a *bigot* of his *beads*, or a *child* of his *rattle*. As long as they can get a *peep* at PORCUPINE'S ROYAL RAG, even through the chinks of defeat, they vainly hug themselves, with the delusive hopes, that the people of this country, may still become, by PERSEVERANCE and a few BOLD STROKES, the colonists of Great Britain. Banish this *battered remnant of royalty* from their sight, by the introduction of the RED *and* BLUE, a national cockade of the PEOPLE'S own choice; the spirit of INDEPENDENCY will naturally take possession of their minds, and pervade the whole Commonwealth.

The harmonizing, recommendatory language of citizenship, will not do for some men. Nothing will suit men of high-toned minds, but high-toned language. There is a POSSIBILITY, that there may soon be a necessity for Militia orders being more PROMPT, and PEREMPTORY. When that time arrives, the Militia of my Brigade, can have but ONE WILL, ONE WISH, and ONE COCKADE, which must be the BLUE and RED; which I do again earnestly recommend to be worn without exception. This is conciliatory language, and I hope NO other may be required.

ALEXANDER FOWLER,
Brigadier General.

By command,
WILLIAM GAZZAM, *Brigade Major.*
2d February, 1801.

LAND FOR SALE.

TWO good Tracts advantageously situated on or near the Allegheny river, about 11 or 12 miles from Pittsburgh, belonging to Mr Isaac Wikoff, of Philadelphia—I am empowered and instructed to dispose of—Also, that valuable Tract called the White Oak Level, on said river, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, and on the same side of the river. The said lands will be shown to any who may wish to see them, by Mr. Hugh Quigley, living near the White Oak Level.—As I am determined to sell the said Lands in the course of the ensuing season, the terms will be made easy to such as may wish to become purchasers, and will be made known either on personal application or by letter post paid, addressed to me at Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela.

STEPHEN BAYARD.
Elizabeth Town, January 31, 1801. 7w.

BLANKS.

Justices Summonses, Executions, &c. for sale at this Printing Office.

From the WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

NEWS FROM THE RACES

THE PUBLIC RACES, for the present season, have interested the gentlemen of the turf in all parts of the country. Several inferior races have taken place introductory to the grand race for the two pieces of national plate.

There have been three seasons before the present since the famous races were established. They occur, like the Olympiad games but once in four years.

Upon the unanimous solicitation of the friends to the credit of the institution, the MOUNT VERNON, for the two first seasons, appeared in the lists. He distanced all competition; and moved alone over the course, amidst the applause of all who witnessed the dignity and grace of his movements.

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The BAY YANKEY, who took the principal plate the last season, was to be supported by a courser of excellent bottom called the COTESWORTH; who had shared the diplomatic plate with the RICHMOND JOHN, in a celebrated race against the DIRECTORY, a very vicious horse belonging to some French JOCKIES,

The Bay Yankey and the Cotesworth were owned by the company of gentlemen who are known, in the language of the turf, by the name of FEDERALIST. The COGNIZANCE of these gentlemen is an EMBLEM OF THE SUN, MADE OF THE PUREST METAL.

The MONTICELLO and the YORK were started against them; and were owned by a company of gentlemen who have lately assumed, on the turf, the name of LUNATICS. It is supposed that this name was assumed on account of the weakness of their sight, and their predilection for the light of the moon. As emblematic of this, their COGNIZANCE is a CRESCENT, MADE OF BRASS*

The vast extent of the course, the magnitude of the stakes, the length of the time employed in preparations, and the divisions of opinion since the MOUNT VERNON retired from the lists, have all co-operated to excite an unusual interest in the event of the present races.

It was understood that the Cotesworth should not come out before the Bay-Yankey; as both were owned by the same company of gentlemen.

From the point of starting, as they stretched along the eastern and northern parts of the course, it was all in favour of the Bay-Yankey and the Cotesworth. Report says, that the Cotesworth failed in a single step, by the misconduct of some of the managers, in crouding him aside, for a moment, by forcing into the course, the HONEST JOHN, who was highly valued by the gentlemen of the Sun, but not intended to be run, by them the present season.

With this single exception, the Bay-Yankey and the Cotesworth swept the course head and head, until they reached the western and southern sections. Here they began to be pressed by the Monticello and the York.

The trying part of the course was in the southern section. In the South Carolina quarter of this section, neither of the four appeared, to be a head of the other. The principal managers in that quarter had long admired the Cotesworth; and some of them, who were engaged to befriend the Monticello, proposed that the Cotesworth might come out with the Monticello, if he would spring a-head of the Bay-Yankey. They called to the rider of the Cotesworth, and made the proposal; but he refused it absolutely, and declared, that he would lose all chance of taking the plate, sooner than be guilty of a dishonorable action.

There were some imported jockies, who made themselves very busy about the races. As they had no character to lose, they threw large quantities of muddy water at the Bay-Yankey and the Cotesworth. This was done by means of an invention originally intended for a vast speaking trumpet, but altered by the jockies, into an engine for throwing preparations of mud. The construction was such, that it could throw these preparations to a great distance, and might be charged, with the stuff, by persons out of sight.

The jockies, in excuse for themselves, pretended, that they squirted mud for the preservation of the machinery. They said, that pure air would destroy it for a speaking trumpet; but that mud would secure it from being damaged, and was the best thing in the world to make it work FREELY.

A great proportion of the managers, however, disclaimed this abusive conduct. And some of them observed, that they could not check the conduct of all the jockies, especially those who were IMPORTED; for there were persons of high rank on the turf, who zealously patronized them for being mud-squirters.†

Besides the muddy water thrown at the Bay-Yankey and the Cotesworth, there were clandestinely scattered, on their side of the course, by the same jockies, a number of slippery stones and crescents of brass fastened together in imitation of crows feet.

The Monticello and the York, not having such obstacles to encounter, improved the advantage. They were now pushed to the utmost; and starting full stretch, came out a-head, by a quarter of a neck.

At the end of this extensive heat, the Monticello and the York were exactly even—not the difference of a hair's breadth between the two. As their owners were not permitted, by the laws of the turf, to divide the public plate at pleasure, it is now determined, that they must run a second heat against each other. The plate is, therefore, retained in the hands of the public stake-holders, until this NEW RACE is over.

Those who have had the Monticello, for a long time, in their keeping, are very anxious about him, a present. Some, who had fortunes, have staked them on his success; and the underdogs, who had none, have expected to make their fortunes by him. But, from the bad management of his jockies, his wind has become questionable, and he is, besides, in danger of being foundered. If, therefore, he should fail for the present season, the Lunatics, whose hopes are staked upon him, are very apprehensive, that he will be absolutely cried down. They say, if he fails now, he fails forever.

Many gentlemen of the turf, who are good judges, have expressed their suspicions of the Monticello from his having been in the hands of French jockies. The York is younger, and has more nerve, than the Monticello; but the imported jockies are all against the York. These jockies, if they could, would destroy the races forever, sooner than that their Monticello should now be distanced.

All the respectable gentlemen of the turf, whether Federalists or Lunatics, are undoubtedly against this destruction of the races. It is, therefore, to be hoped, that the imported jockies will be kept in check, and not be suffered to disturb the course.

Besides the national plate, bets to a large amount are depending between the York and the Monticello. With those who bet on the York, the word is STRONG AND EASY. With those who bet on the Monticello, it is, NOW OR NEVER.

* *See the account of the late conversation on the turf in the* District of Columbia, *and particularly the* eloquent speech of an honorable Lunatic from Kentucky.

† *It is customary with some of the Lunatics, to extol a* patron of the mud squirters *for a great* friend to the freedom of the press.

From the City of Washington, January 23.

THE Bill "to provide for the more convenient organization of the Courts of the United States," as passed on Tuesday last in the House of Representatives:

1. That after the next session of the Supreme Court of the United States, the said Court shall be held twice a year at the City of Washington viz. On the first Monday of June and December.

2. That after the next vacancy the Court shall consist of five justices.

3. That the several states shall be divided into twenty-two districts.

4. That the said twenty-two districts shall be classed into six circuits, viz. 1. Consisting of districts of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massetts and Rhode-Island; 2. Consisting of Connecticut and Vermont; 3. Consisting of the of Jersey, East and West Pennsylvania; sisting of districts of Maryland, and East and Virginia; 5. Consisting of districts of Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia; 6. sisting of districts of East Tennessee, West nessee, Kentucky and Ohio.

5. That in each of these circuits there three judges, to be called circuit judges, whom shall form a quorum, to hold two annually at certain specified places, and them shall be commissioned as chief justice

6. That the circuit courts shall powers heretofore vested in the United States.

7. That the said shall have cognizance cognizable under the States, and committed districts, or upon the cases in law or equity, tution and laws of the made, or which shall be rity; and also of all nature, at common law United States shall be and also of all actions cognizable by the judic ed States, under and by thereof, where the mat to four hundred dolla risdiction is not given United States to the supreme court there exclusive jurisdiction by law to the district of the United States: Provided always, that all cases where the title or bounds of land come into question, the jurisdiction of the circuit courts shall not be restrained by reason the value of the land in dispute.

8. "That all actions, suits, process, pleas and other proceedings of what nature or soever, depending or existing in any of the sent circuit courts of the United States, or in of the present district courts of the United S acting as circuit courts, shall be, and hereby continued over to the circuit courts establ by this act."

9. That each of the circuit judges shall allowed 2000 dollars per annum; except judges of the 6th circuit, who shall be allo 1500 dollars.

10. In the 6th circuit there is to be an ad onal judge appointed, who, with the two pre district judges, are to compose the circuit c for that circuit.

11. All the present powers with which district courts are vested are transferred to circuit courts, excepting admiralty powers.

Pennsylvania Legislatur

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 13, 1801.

A motion was made by Mr. Buckley, secon by Mr. Mitchell, and read as follows, viz.

Whereas the joining of the bays of Delaw and Chesapeak by a canal, has long been dee an object of great importance to the agricult and commercial interests, as well of the stat Pennsylvania as of her sister states Delaware Maryland; and to the accomplishment of t great object, much solicitude has manifes itself in these states: And whereas, the Legi ture of this state, deeply impressed with the portance of it, to the citizens thereof, are s desirous to promote so beneficial an object.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Re sentatives of the General Assembly of the C monwealth of Pennsylvania, That the Gover of this Commonwealth be requested, and he hereby empowered, to appoint three commissi ers on the part of Pennsylvania, forthwith attend the General Assembly of the state of D ware, now in session, with a view to obtain permission of that state upon proper principles, have a canal cut between the bays aforesaid, u the most eligible ground, and that the commi oners aforesaid be allowed the sum of four doll per day, for so long as they shall be engaged the commission aforesaid, to be paid out of fund appropriated for the support of governm on orders drawn by the Governor on the Tr surer.

N. B. This resolution was signed by Speakers of both Houses on Thursday the 22d January, and also by the Governor, that d and Captain Dunn, of the city, George Lo and Pooley Carr Lane, were appointed com who left Philadelphia on Friday m to Dover for the purposes intended.

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From the City of Washington, January 25.

THE Bill "to provide for the more convenient organization of the Courts of the United States," as passed on Tuesday last in the House of Representatives:

1. That after the next session of the Supreme Court of the United States, the said Court shall be held twice a year at the City of Washington, viz. On the first Monday of June and December.

2. That after the next vacancy the Court shall consist of five justices.

3. That the several states shall be divided into twenty-two districts.

4. That the said twenty-two districts shall be classed into six circuits, viz. 1. Consisting of the districts of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massetts and Rhode-Island; 2. Consisting of Connecticut and Vermont; 3. Consisting of the districts of Jersey, East and West Pennsylvania; 4. Consisting of districts of Maryland, and East and West Virginia; 5. Consisting of districts of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia; 6. Consisting of districts of East Tennessee, West Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio.

5. That in each of these circuits there shall be three judges, to be called circuit judges, any two of whom shall form a quorum, to hold two sessions annually at certain specified places, and that they shall be commissioned as chief justice and associate judges.

6. That the circuit courts shall have and exercise all powers heretofore vested in the district courts of the United States.

7. That the said circuit courts shall have cognizance of all crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States, and committed within their respective districts, or upon the high seas; and of all civil causes at law or equity, arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, or which shall be made, or which shall be entered into, under their authority; and also of all suits of a civil nature, at common law or in equity, in which the United States shall be plaintiffs or petitioners; and also of all actions or suits of a civil nature, at common law or in equity, cognizable by the judicial courts of the United States, under and by virtue of the laws thereof, where the matter in dispute exceeds the sum or value of five hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, or where the jurisdiction is not given by law exclusively to the courts of the United States to the supreme court thereof, or to some other court; and exclusive jurisdiction by law to the district courts of the United States: Provided always, that in all cases where the title or bounds of land may come into question, the jurisdiction of the said circuit courts shall not be restrained by reason of the value of the land in dispute.

8. "That all actions, suits, process, pleadings and other proceedings of what nature or kind soever, depending or existing in any of the present circuit courts of the United States, or in any of the present district courts of the United States acting as circuit courts, shall be, and hereby are continued over to the circuit courts established by this act."

9. That each of the circuit judges shall be allowed 2000 dollars per annum; except the judges of the 6th circuit, who shall be allowed 1500 dollars.

10. In the 6th circuit there is to be an additional judge appointed, who, with the two present district judges, are to compose the circuit court for that circuit.

11. All the present powers with which the district courts are vested are transferred to the circuit courts, excepting admiralty powers.

Pennsylvania Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 13, 1801.

A motion was made by Mr. Buckley, seconded by Mr. Mitchell, and read as follows, viz.

Whereas the joining of the bays of Delaware and Chesapeak by a canal, has long been deemed an object of great importance to the agricultural and commercial interests, as well of the state of Pennsylvania as of her sister states Delaware and Maryland; and to the accomplishment of this great object, much solicitude has manifested itself in these states: And whereas, the Legislature of this state, deeply impressed with the importance of it, to the citizens thereof, are very desirous to promote so beneficial an object.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested, and he is hereby empowered, to appoint three commissioners on the part of Pennsylvania, forthwith to attend the General Assembly of the state of Delaware, now in session, with a view to obtain the permission of that state upon proper principles, to have a canal cut between the bays aforesaid, upon the most eligible ground, and that the commissioners aforesaid be allowed the sum of four dollars per day, for so long as they shall be engaged in the commission aforesaid, to be paid out of the fund appropriated for the support of government on orders drawn by the Governor on the Treasurer.

N. B. This resolution was signed by the Speakers of both Houses on Thursday the 22d of January, and also by the Governor, that day. Captain Hunn, of the city, George Logan and Presley Cox Lane, were appointed commissioners, who left Philadelphia on Friday morning to go to Dover for the purposes intended.

AR against GREAT
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November 15, 1800.
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PAUL.

d Secretary.

Intelligence.

January 23.

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d to maintain the principles
equal administration in every
monwealth.

At the same time our obligations to support the
deral Constitution will require us, to attend
public national affairs, and endeavor to diffuse
rect information concerning them among our
low-citizens—to remove groundless prejudices
o discountenance the spirit of party, and un-
attachment to any foreign nation; and to do
in our power to increase the respectability of
American character.

From the commencement of the war in Europe,
has been the policy of the general government
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of nations, to maintain itself in that impar-
course, which its duty and interest prescribed.
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But it has been often said, that however well adapted the constitution was to our circumstances the administration of government under it, has been injurious to the public welfare, and has abounded with errors either from ignorance or design. If the present improved condition of our country does not refute these suggestions, it might be unavailing to point out particular measures, that would seem to entitle the rulers of the nation to our regard and confidence.

The people of this state, however, will recollect that when the constitution was formed, they were oppressed with an almost insupportable weight of taxes, and that with all their exertion it was difficult for them, to pay the interest of the state debt. By the settlement of the public accounts, and the assumption of the balance due to us by the national government, we are relieved from the burden; and you will find by a statement of the Treasurer, which will be laid before you, that our present debt may soon be cancelled, if measures for that purpose shall be preferred to the payment of the rate of interest which the public creditors are intitled to.

A report of the quarter master general which will also be laid before you, will shew that the state has a large supply of military stores, and warlike implements, which may be used, if there shall be occasion, by our well organized militia for the public defence. You will direct such measures to be taken for securing the exposed property mentioned in the report, as the interest of the commonwealth may require.

That the laws may be duly executed, permit me to suggest the expediency of making some additional provision for suppressing lotteries, which are not established or allowed by the legislature. The importance too of our inspection laws will require the most effectual methods to prevent or punish a violation of them—Perhaps it will be found necessary in both cases to authorise prosecutions by a grand jury,

Our constituents now enjoy peace and tranquility, and are protected by standing laws, which are designed to secure them in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labour, against every species of injustice, or oppression. Whatever more can be done to ameliorate their condition or increase their security, you, gentlemen, will now attempt to do.

The success of your labours will very much depend upon your influence and example, in promoting good order among the people, and producing a compliance with the regulations you may think proper to adopt. The most excellent laws will be of no use, if they are not observed and they will not be observed by the people, unless they are respected by those who make and execute them.

I shall transmit to you, gentlemen, by particular messages, any information of importance, which I may be able to communicate.

From the good agreement which appeared in the former sessions, I have no doubt that your deliberations at this time will be conducted with candour, and I trust they will produce important benefits to our fellow citizens. So far as my duty is concerned you may be assured of all the co-operation that can result from zeal for the welfare of the Commonwealth, and a disposition to promote harmony in the several branches of the government.

CALEB STRONG.

Boston, January 23, 1801.

CASTINE, (Me.) January 9.

AMERICAN GALLANTRY.

Extract of a letter from Captain Whitney, of the ship Hiram, to a gentleman of this town, dated, "Fort Royal, (Martinique) Nov. 18.

"I arrived here the 13th inst. after being twice taken and re-taken; and one hundred and two days at sea. I left Liverpool the 2d of August, and on the 13th of September, being in longitude 55, and latitude 29, I was taken by a French sloop of war, and all my people taken out, except Harry,* one man, and a boy of twelve years of age, an apprentice of mine; and manned with ten Frenchmen, and ordered for Cayenne. I, being determined on an attempt to retake my ship, on first discovering her to be French, loaded my pistols and hid them in a crate of ware, which had I not done, I should have lost them for no less than three different times were my trunks searched for them, as were the cabin and all parts of the ship, which they could come at; they found my ammunition, but my pistols was secure; and such was their extreme caution, that they would not allow any man to be off deck; but eat, drank and slept on deck.

Finding that I could not obtain any advantage of them, by getting them below, I determined to attack them openly by daylight. Therefore at about 4 o'clock, on the fourth day after being taken, I secured my pistols in my waistband, having previously told Harry and my man, my determination, and directed them to have a couple of handspikes where they could clasp their hand upon them in an instant, and when they saw me begin, to come to my assistance.

The Prize Master was now asleep on the weather hencoop, his mate at the wheel, and the crew on different parts of the main deck. Under these circumstance I made the attempt by first knocking down the mate at the wheel, the Master started up so quick, that I could get but a very slight stroke at him; upon which he drew his dirk upon me, but I closed in with him, fullied him out of the quarter rail, and threw him overboard. But he caught by the main chains and escaped going into the water. By this time I had the remaining eight upon me, two of whom I knocked backwards off the quarter deck, and Harry and my man, coming aft at this time with handspikes, played their part so well among them, that I soon got relieved. I then drew a pistol and shot a black fellow in the head, who was coming at me with a broad-axe; the ball only cut him to the bone; and then glanced, but it had an excellent effect, by letting the rest know that I had pistols, of which they had no idea.—By this time the mate whom I first knocked down, had recovered, and run down to his trunk, and got a pistol, which he fired directly at my man's face, but the ball missed him.

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NEW-LONDON, January 21.

Extract of a letter from Sequin, dated December 15, 1800.

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"In consequence of this intelligence a gallows was immediately erected, and early the next morning the dragoons of the 30th regiment that are quartered here, began their march for Mount Young to secure the negro company before mentioned. But an negro being apprized of their object, hastened to inform his brethren, who all escaped save two, who with a number were brought in. The dragoons found secured upwards of 100 stand of arms, which the negroes had secreted in their houses to the windward.

Yesterday powder and ball were sent to all the out posts in the island, and the militia were supplied with every thing requisite, ordered to be in readiness to act in a moment's warning.

The inhabitants think it will be a furious business, and fear such another year as 94. There are about 650 regular troops in the island, and 700 militia. The greatest dependence is placed in the militia.

A St. Vincent paper of December 6, says the price of Rum has risen in that island 25 per cent, in consequence of the prohibition of distilling grain in England.—Sugar has also taken a very considerable rise.

NEW YORK, January 27.

Mr. Christopher Hoxie, a citizen of Hudson has invented what he terms a WHEAT MACHINE, which will, in all probability, be one of the most useful and valuable machines ever introduced into society. It will thresh and clean from twenty to one hundred bushels in a day, according to the size. It is turned by wind, water, horse or crank, and by the assistance of two or three small children, who can sit a sheaf. Large quantities of any kind of grain may be extracted from the straw and chaff in a day, the cockle and smut are also separated, and the pure wheat gathered into the garner. By the common mode of threshing it is a laborious task for one man to extract more than seven bushels in a day.

THE BONAPARTES.

By the date of the latest accounts from *Europe*, the members of the present royal family of *France*, were thus situated: NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, First Consul, was at *Paris*, putting on his armour; LOUIS, was at the Court of *Berlin*; JOSEPH, at the Congress of *Luneville*, and LUCIEN, at *Bordeaux*.

From a late London paper.

Extract of a letter from Florence, dated September 29, 1800.

"The French General Lunney, previously to quitting the city (Lucca) demanded a further contribution much exceeding all possibility of payment. He then abated somewhat of his demand, and seizing the *wives of the nobles and nuns*, he declared that he would abandon them *to the passions of his soldiers* if the sums were not instantly paid. It is unnecessary to add, that this brutal measure had the effect he required. He has quitted the state of Lucca amidst universal execrations."

NORFOLK, January 15.

A PRIZE.

Arrived, the French privateer Le Jeune Citoyen, prize to the United States frigate Chesapeake, captain S. Barron, captured on the 1st January in lat. 26, long. 66, after a chase of 50 hours. She was fitted out at Port-Rico, is pierced for 16 guns, but had only 6 mounted when the chase commenced, which she threw overboard; the remaining ten, with their carriages were in the hold. The privateer was commanded by Capt. Barron, and had been out 29 days, during which she captured a British ship from St. John's New Brunswick, and a American ship.

The prize arrived under charge of Lieutenant Sinclair.

GEORGE-TOWN, January 28.

Communicated.

The Citizens of the Territory of Columbia having learned with great regret the resignation of our much esteemed fellow citizen, OLIVER WOLCOTT, late Secretary of the Treasury, and being desirous of giving a public testimony of their respect, esteem and approbation of his conduct, invited him to accept a public dinner on Saturday last, when the Heads of Departments assembled with many of the respectable citizens, at Rhoads's City Tavern, President's Square.

The following Toasts were drunk on the occasion.

The Memory of Washington.

The Memory of Columbus, the Discoverer of our country.

The Constitution of the United States.—May it continue forever, supported by the wisdom and vigilance of Government and by the affections of the People.

The President of the United States.

The Vice President and Senate.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Heads of Departments.

The American Fair—as the friends of mankind may they never smile on the foes to order.

The Army and Navy.

The Arts and Sciences—Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.

The Memory of our departed Heroes.

May our public roads and canals receive the early patronage of Government.

May the minds of our Legislators be as expanded as our country.

Public Credit and efficient financial operations.

By Mr. Wolcott.

The Territory of Columbia—May its citizens realize all the advantages of their situation under the protection of a wise and just government.

After Mr. Wolcott had retired.

Oliver Wolcott, late Secretary of the Treasury—May his great services to the United States, his inestimable public and private virtues ever be remembered by his grateful country.

On Friday last, the House of Representatives was principally occupied on the continuance of the Sedition Law. Messrs. Macon, Nicholas and Lyon spoke against the re enaction and Mr. Dennis and H. Lee in favor of it. The question whether a bill should be brought in was at length taken, yeas 48, nays 48, and the Speaker decided in the affirmative.

The committee on the Territory of Columbia brought in their report which was made the order for Wednesday next.

According to this report, there is to be a Governor of the Territory appointed by the President of the United States with the concurrence of the Senate, a House of representatives consisting of 14 members, 7 from each side of the Potomack, and a Senate, consisting of 6 members, 3 from each side of the river. The Supreme Judiciary is to consist of three Judges appointed in the same manner as the Governor.

In the Aurora it has been repeatedly insinuated or directly asserted, that the government of the United States had furnished arms and ammunition to general Toussaint. This is one of those truths which it may be proper to contradict. We therefore declare it to be a positive falsehood; and we call on the Aurora, if it is not a mere fabrication of his own, to exhibit the testimony on which he has ventured to assert it.

We ought not to be surprized at the extreme irritation displayed by the Aurora at the success of general Toussaint over his enemies. The mission is not unfriendly to the United States, while the barges of Rigaud were active and successful in plundering our merchantmen, and murdering their crews.

But, according to the Richmond Examiner, "It is impossible to trace a shade of difference between the wretch who prints an abandoned newspaper, and the wretch who supports it."

Notice is hereby given, that there was left in pledge with the subscriber, in December, 1798, a Silver Watch, the property of Robert George—also, one Pure Hat and a Broad Sword, was pledged by Daniel Sackett for tavern expences, in March, 1799—and one Watch, pledged by John Anderson the 5th of November, 1800. If the above articles are not redeemed before Wednesday the 12th day of March next, they will be sold by public vendue in order to discharge the sums for which they are pledged.

JOHN HENRY.

Versailles township, Alleghany County, February 6 1801.

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By the date of the latest accounts from *Europe*, the members of the present royal family of *France*, were thus situated: NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, First Consul, was at *Paris*, putting on his armour; LOUIS, was at the Court of *Berlin*; JOSEPH, at the Congress of *Luneville*, and LUCIAN, at *Lourdeaux*.

From a late London paper.

Extract of a letter from Florence, dated September 29, 1800.

"The French General Launey, previously to quitting the city (Lucca, demanded a further contribution much exceeding all possibility of payment. He then abated somewhat of his demand, and seizing the *wives of the nobles and even nuns*, he declared that he would abandon them *to the passions of his soldiers* if the sums were not instantly paid. It is unnecessary to add, that this brutal measure had the effect he required—He has quitted the state of Lucca amidst universal execrations."

NORFOLK, January 15.

A PRIZE.

Arrived, the French privateer Le Jeune Corse, prize to the United States frigate Chesapeake, captain S. Barron, captured on the 1st January in lat. 26, long. 66, after a chase of 50 hours. She was fitted out at Port-Rico, is pierced for 16 guns, but had only 6 mounted when the chase commenced, which she threw overboard; the remaining ten, with their carriages were in the hold. The privateer was commanded by captain Barron, and had been out 29 days, during which she captured a British ship from St. John's New Brunswick, and a American ship.

The prize arrived under charge of Lieutenant Sinclair.

GEORGE-TOWN, January 28.

Communicated.

The Citizens of the Territory of Columbia having learned with great regret the resignation of our much esteemed fellow citizen, OLIVER WOLCOTT, late Secretary of the Treasury, and being desirous of giving a public testimony of their respect, esteem and approbation of his conduct, invited him to accept a public dinner on Saturday last, when the Heads of Departments assembled with many of the respectable citizens, at Rhoads's City Tavern, President's Square.

The following Toasts were drunk on the occasion.

The Memory of Washington.

The Memory of Columbus, the Discoverer of our country.

The Constitution of the United States.—May it continue forever, supported by the wisdom and vigilance of Government and by the affections of the People.

The President of the United States.

The Vice President and Senate.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Heads of Departments.

The American Fair—as the friends of union may they never smile on the foes to order.

The Army and Navy.

The Arts and Sciences—Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactories.

The Memory of our departed Heroes.

May our public roads and canals receive the early patronage of Government.

May the minds of our Legislators be as expanded as our country.

Public Credit and efficient financial operations.

By Mr. Wolcott.

The Territory of Columbia—May its citizens realize all the advantages of their situation under the protection of a wise and just government.

After Mr. Wolcott had retired.

Oliver Wolcott, late Secretary of the Treasury—May his great services to the United States, his useful public and private virtues ever be remembered by his grateful country.

On Friday last, the House of Representatives was principally occupied on the continuance of the Sedition Law. Messrs. Macon, Nicholas and Lyon spoke against the re-enaction and Mr. Dennis and H. Lee in favor of it. The question whether a bill should be brought in was at length taken, yeas 48, nays 48, and the Speaker decided in the affirmative.

The committee on the Territory of Columbia brought in their report which was made the order for Wednesday next.

According to this report, there is to be a Governor of the Territory appointed by the President of the United States with the concurrence of the Senate, a House of representatives consisting of 14 members, 7 from each side of the Potomack, and a Senate, consisting of 6 members, 3 from each side of the river. The Supreme Judicial is to consist of three Judges appointed in the same manner as the Governor.

In the Aurora it has been repeatedly insinuated or directly asserted, that the government of the United States had furnished arms and ammunition to general Toussaint. This is one of those truths which it may be proper to contradict. We therefore deny it to be a positive falsehood; and we call on the Aurora, if it can produce any evidence of his own, to exhibit the mere fabrication on which he has ventured to assert it.

We ought not to be surprized at the extreme virulence of abuse and misrepresentation displayed by the Aurora at the present crisis. The success of general Toussaint over his enemies has manifested dispositions friendly to the United States, while the barges of Rigaud were active and successful in plundering our merchantmen, and murdering their crews.

But, according to the Richmond Examiner, "It is impossible to trace a shade of difference between the wretch who prints an abandoned newspaper, and the wretch who supports it."

Notice is hereby given, that there was left in pledge with the subscriber, in December, 1798, a Silver Watch, the property of Robert George—also, one Fur Hat and a Broad Sword, was pledged by Daniel Stuckey for tavern expences, in March, 1799—and one Watch, pledged by John Anderson the 8th of November, 1800. If the above articles are not redeemed before Wednesday the 12th day of March next, they will be sold by public vendue in order to discharge the sums for which they are pledged.

JOHN HERON.

Versailles township, Alleghany county, February 6 1801.

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13, 1801.

The Editor muſt apologize to his ſubſcribers for taking up ſo much of his paper in expoſing the conduct of Judge Brackenridge—he conſiders it, indeed, in a great degree uſeleſs, as the character of the Judge in this country is ſo diſreputable, that it is impoſſible to make the people think worſe of him than they do. For the future, ſhould the Editor think it neceſſary to notice the ſcurrility, that iſſues from the Laboratory of Slander, he will not treſpaſs on the patience of his readers.

I am told, that if I proſtitute the continuation of the Mad Circuit, our immaculate Judge will proſecute me for a libel. It is probable, unleſs the Judge reſtrains himſelf from abuſing and blackguarding his neighbours, he will have an opportunity to put his threat into execution. The Judge is too well known, and the facts ſtated in the Continuation of the Mad Circuit can be too clearly eſtabliſhed for me to dread his proſecution.—I therefore, again repeat, that it reſts ſolely with himſelf whether it ſhall be printed or burnt.—For the ſake of his brother Judges, and for the honour of the Commonwealth, I would prefer the latter.

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Many of the Republican citizens in this country wiſh to know, whether Judge Brackenridge received Four Dollars a day for his ſervices during his Mad Circuit.

How fortunate it is for me that I am not under the neceſſity of lengthening or abbreviating the name of BRACKENRIDGE, to accommodate the public voice in the higheſt degree daſtardly, mean and diſhonourable.

A reſolution was moved ſome days ſince, in the Senate of Pennſylvania, by Mr. Wnelen, and agreed to, that the ſecretary of the Commonwealth be directed forthwith to lay before the Senate copies of all the returns of elections for militia officers held under the preſent militia law, and a liſt of the perſons commiſſioned thereon, within the counties of Cheſter, Lancaſter, and York. As perſons not having the majority of votes have in ſome inſtances been commiſſioned, the others commiſſions are withheld where the perſons have been duly elected—it is now to be hoped that it will be aſcertained to whom the fault and criminality of ſuch arbitrary and ariſtocratic conduct will attach; that juſtice may be done—It is wiſhed that all perſons who have been victims to ſuch conduct, will now come forward and make known their complaints.

Lancaſter Journal.

PRICES CURRENT.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

February 13, 1801.

		Dols. Cts.		*Dols. Cts.*
Beef, per lb.	from	3	to	5
Pork,		3		4
Mutton,		4		6
Veal,		4		6
Venſon,		3		4
Flour, ſuperfine, per cwt.		2		
common		1 25	1	50
buckwheat,		1	1	10
Indian Meal, per buſhel,		53		44
Potatoes,		25		33
Turnips,		20		25
Apples,		59		75
Oats,		20		25
Butter, per lb.		10		13
Hogs Lard,		5		7
Eggs per dozen,		7		12
Turkey, a piece,		40		60
Geeſe,		25		33
Ducks,		12		17
Fowls,		7		10

Franklin Town and Out Lots

FOR SALE.

AGREEABLY to an act of Aſſembly entitled, "An Act to provide for ſelling the ſeveral reſerved Tracts of Land adjoining the Towns of Waterford, Franklin, Warren, and Waterford, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned." Lots will be expoſed at my office in Franklin, on the 14th day of March next, for the Sale of the Town and Out Lots of ſaid Town, on the following terms.—One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, when the entry of the ſale is made—one third part to the Receiver General of the Land Office within twelve months from the day of ſale, and the remaining third part within eighteen months from the day of ſale, for the perſon once of which the purchaſers reſpectively ſhall at the time of ſale give bond for the payment of the ſaid payments, to the Commiſſioner, and at the expiration of eighteen months patents will iſſue to the purchaſers, provided the purchaſe money is paid punctually to the terms of ſale.

GEORGE FOWLER, Commiſſioner.

Franklin, February 10, 1801.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

WHEN we ſee a man like Mr. Brackenridge; to whom the Almighty has given talents, which under the direction of honeſty, prudence, and benevolence might have been turned to uſeful purpoſes, waſte a life extending nearly to the uſual meaſure of human days, in frivolity, malice and miſchief; we are tempted to aſk whether there be a good Governor of the Univerſe, or whether the Devil is not permitted to employ and reward his agents, dividing the empire of the world with God.

There is in life enough of evil which we can neither prevent nor remedy: and that man ought to be conſidered as an enemy of the human race, who, purſuing his malevolent paſſions, multiplies the evils of life by inceſſant exertions of bitter paſſions, diviſions, ſtrifes, ſlanders and hatred. Who is it in ſociety that has not to mourn the death of a wife, a child, a parent, a brother or a friend! Why to the loſs of the dead ſhould we add the miſery of the living! Why to the natural death of the body ſhall we add a deliberate aſſaſſination of character!

Mr. Brackenridge cannot expect to live long. He has already out-lived all hope of fame. All men have faults, but many with great faults have great virtues to ſet off againſt them. Is Mr. Brackenridge an exception to this general rule? Haſty, tranſient paſſions may admit apology or pardon, but corroding envy, bitter hate, black malice, and cool, deliberate, and conſtant revenge are the darkeſt features of hell. Let him look back on his paſt life and ſtate the account (I ſpeak with reverence) between him and his God.

But I fear this appeal is wrong. I doubt whether the force of it can be felt by Mr. Brackenridge. I doubt whether he feels that there is a God above himſelf. I doubt whether he does not think that he is his own divinity while he lives, and that when he dies his duſt mingles with that of the beaſts that periſh. Has his life been ſuch as to make this his wiſh, that when he dies, he may periſh forever and his name be forever forgotten!

But he may wiſh to be eſteemed while living. No! He has laboured with induſtry and ſucceſs to acquire the contempt and abhorrence of all whom it was poſſible for him to eſteem. He is what Cain feared he ſhould be a wretched outcaſt from ſociety, avoided and deſpiſed by all; his converſation ſhunned as diſgraceful and contagious; and his houſe turned from as from the den of Cacus.

But he has a wife and children whom he cares for, and who (whatever fortune he may leave them) may need friends when he is gone. To what friend will he bequeath this charge! He once had friends whom he reſpected. Where are they now, and what has eſtranged them from him! And is there one among thoſe with whom he now aſſociates to whoſe protection he would conſide his wife and children, when he is withdrawn?

Let Mr. Brackenridge think on the awful moment in which, if he believe not that he ſtands between Time and Eternity, he muſt believe that he ſtands at the end of Time to him, and let him make his life henceforth ſuch as he would then wiſh it to have been.

But, perhaps, he looks up to poſterity and fame in this world in after days. I will, with an impartial hand and a diſpoſition not unfriendly, draw of him ſuch a character as (if any character be given of him at all) I think may be truly given when his duſt ſhall return to the duſt from which it was taken, and the ſpirit ſhall return to God who gave it to get its ſentence.

Mr. SCULL,

I AM one of your readers who have long felt with concern the abuſe of newſpapers which are converted into vehicles of ſlander and ſquirts to throw dirt on all the neighbours. At the ſame time I cannot ſo much blame you, for it is hard when a newſpaper is ſet up againſt yours with the plain purpoſe of abuſing you and your friends, if you cannot, with the leave of your readers, do ſomething in your own defence, and to correct the overflowing of bitterneſs, gall, and miſchief in the new paper.

But I confeſs I am aſtoniſhed that a Judge of the Supreme Court ſhould have ſo little regard to the dignity of his ſtation as to ſet up in his own houſe a ſlanderous newſpaper, become himſelf the real editor, and as a Harlequin Scaramouche, Merry Andrew, Jackpudding, Ballad-maker and ſcandal monger fill the columns of his paper with nonſenſe, abuſe and lies—and have ſo little reſpect to the judicial character as to make another Judge of longer ſtanding and more uſefulneſs, a principal object of his abuſe. And I cannot but wonder that there ſhould be people in your town who would pay for four, five, or ſix of ſuch papers yearly, to have the pleaſure of ſeeing their neighbours blackguarded in language that would diſgrace a fiſhwoman of Paris. Theſe people might have been deceived at firſt as ſuppoſing that they were ſupporting what they call the Republican (but what I call the Jacobin) cauſe. But any man with half an eye may ſee now that Brackenridge wants them to pay for venting his venom, malice and ſpite. I think they might employ their money better.

You have borne a great deal from Brackenridge, but I muſt approve your ſilence reſpecting him in his abſence. That was giving him a fair opportunity of taking himſelf up and minding the duties of his ſtation. I am ſure if he did that nobody would mind him. But he has come back as mad and malicious as ever, and as *Pittſburgenſis*, &c. carries on his old trade of ſlander with leſs ſenſe or moderation than ever. I can tell you, Mr. Scull, you are no match for him at blackguardism and pedantry. You and your correſpondents write too much like gentlemen. He is ſenſible of this, and like a man who wiſhes to fight on equal terms, has looked over the town for a fair match for him to give you as an auxiliary. You are a ſoger Allan, Mr. Scull, you have not the true frantic poetic eye, the ſcale tongue of whiſkey inſpiration. Theſe he knows he has, and to put you on a level with himſelf he gives you Bets Gardner!

I would adviſe you, Mr. Scull, to propoſe to him a ceſſation of arms, and make the child's bargain, *let be for let be*. If he will not agree to this, you may try him two or three times more, but I can tell you that you will fail at laſt, and I will give you my reaſons in your own methodical way.

1. You do not drink ſo hard, Mr. Scull, and you cannot fill yourſelf with the true whiſkopoetic fury that ſets the brains a boiling, and foams over in the true foam more exquiſite than in canine madneſs.

2. He has far more ſkill in the trade: he has been driving it all his life, and you but a beginner.

3. You are a man that fears God and a place we Chriſtians call Hell; and cannot therefore make ſuch bold ſtrokes as an Infidel can do.

4. You ſet ſome value on reputation for truth, and will make but a poor hand at ſlander againſt him who conſiders truth as folly, and falſehood as addreſs.

5. You have ſome character to loſe—you are not become infamous. He has fortunately cleared himſelf of all incumbrance of character, and like a deſperate man, without hope of life, can lay about him furiouſly, having nothing to guard, and minding only to wound others.

6. You have ſome reſpectable friends, whoſe good opinion you may wiſh to preſerve. He has no friend, and his aſſociates he deſpiſes and hates, and will ſhew this whenever it ſuits him to caſt them off like old ſhoes, or rub them off like burs that ſtick to him.

7. You can gain nothing by this contention. You cannot thereby get an office farmed out to provide for a ſon; but in this way he gets and gives appointments.

A Reader of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

Franklin Road, 10th February, 1801.

Mr. SCULL,

WHEN you conſider the Honourable Judge Brackenridge in the true light of a rival Editor, and having inſtituted a newſpaper almoſt at your door, avowedly for the purpoſe of operating to your diſadvantage, as well as for gratifying other private reſentments, you need not in the leaſt be ſurpriſed at his calling you, "a moſt egregious dunce" in the conducting of your Gazette. Notwithſtanding the opinion of the learned Judge, I lately read a very reſpectable daily paper from Philadelphia, where the editor, on having occaſion to quote ſomething from your paper, expreſſes himſelf thus, "The Pittſburgh Gazette is a reſpectable and well conducted paper." Thus you ſee that editors diſagree as well as doctors. Every one that knows Brackenridge, knows alſo, that merit and talents in any perſon of whom he ever had the leaſt knowledge, never yet eſcaped his ridicule or vengeance.

His preſent patron, when Chief Juſtice, has a thouſand times been called by him a vain conceited old fool, that would ſwallow flattery as eagerly as a child would ſweet meats. I have not a doubt but the great Jefferſon himſelf, at whoſe ſhrine he has ſo lately been offering incenſe, has been often denounced a vain fool, merely for having publiſhed a book.

In his laſt ſilly, raving rant, which would be a diſgrace to the greateſt blackguard in the ſtate, I preſume he has ſaid all againſt you that was in his power to ſay, which amounts to nothing more than calling you a "dunce."—He cannot, however, ſay that your preſs was inſtituted like his, for the purpoſe of diſcharging vengeance upon individuals. Let any one read his own eſſays or publications (for his writings are as well known as the voice of the town cryer when bellowing through the ſtreets) and they will find them entirely confined to the moſt rancorous effuſions of wrath and malignity, againſt almoſt every reſpectable character in the town of Pittſburgh and the Weſtern Country. He cannot ſay, that your preſs has been proſtituted to the baſe purpoſes of exciting tumults and inſurrection, or of encouraging and inviting ſuch as might be wicked or deluded enough, to the ſtill more horrid act of aſſailing the ſacred ſeat of juſtice and aſſaſſinating the judge in the midſt of his public and important functions.—He cannot ſay, that you were privately aiding and abetting in our late diſgraceful inſurrection, and that you ſo greatly dreaded the vengeance of the army to burſt upon you when they entered the town, that you kept concealed in your houſe for ſeveral days until their fury had ſubſided. He cannot ſay, that you ever degraded your ſtation and character by beaſtly intoxication on whiſkey, and by wallowing in the water and mire in Waſhington county, became an object of ridicule and contempt to boys and hoſtlers. He cannot ſay, that you are deſpiſed and avoided by every gentlemen with whom you were formerly in habits of ſociability, and that a ruffianly conduct through various ſtages of your life has repeatedly brought you under the chaſtiſement of the cudgel and the cowſkin—By all theſe things you can with great truth ſay of him, and prove them by hundreds if neceſſary, to the great honour of the Supreme Judiciary of Pennſylvania.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Was left in pledge with the ſubſcriber, *on the 23d of April*, 1800, *Two Notes on John Tegor, by William Heavy, for Twenty Dollars each, and a Receipt in the name of Iſaac Tyler. This is to give notice, that unleſs the above articles are redeemed before the 12th day of March next, they will be ſold on that day to defray the charges againſt them.*

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON.

Verſailles township, Allegheny county, February 5, 1801.

A variety of

B L A N K S

For Sale at this Office.

B L A N K S.

Juſtices Summonſes, Executions, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.

F A R O U X,

JEWELLER,

Lately arrived from Baltimore.

HAS *opened at the houſe oppoſite William Wilſon's in Market Street, an elegant aſſortment of* JEWELLERY, *viz.—Necklaces, Ear rings, Minature Portraits, with Watch Chains, &c. &c.*

FURS,

A large quantity will be purchaſed by ſaid F. Pittſburgh, February 13, 1801.

To be Let, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next.

A TWO *Story* HOUSE, *ſituate on the weſt ſide of the Diamond, planned for the accommodation of a merchant, though it may ſuit other buſineſs. For term, apply to*

JAMES WILSON.

Pittſburgh, February 13, 1801.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, January 31.

Captain Cock, of the ſhip Diana, arrived yeſterday, in 24 days from Jeremie, informs that Touſſaint was on the eve of a war with the Spaniards at St. Domingo. He had put in requiſition 30 veſſels, amongſt which were number of Americans, for the embarcation of

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PHILADELPHIA, February 6.

Mr. Bayard on the 30th ult. laid on the table of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, a reſolution, that the Houſe, in caſe of an election devolving on the Houſe, ſhould proceed immediately to vote in their own chamber for a Preſident, agreeably to the mode preſcribed by the conſtitution. And if it ſhould appear upon counting the votes that no perſon had a conſtitutional majority of the votes (viz. nine ſtates) the houſe ſhould again proceed to ballot, and if ſuch choice could not be made in one day, that the ballot ſhould continue from day to day without the interruption of other buſineſs, until a Preſident is choſen.

The ſhip Delight of New Bedford arrived at New York on Tueſday from Hamburgh. Mr. Welden of this ſhip informs, that he left Cuxhaven the 5th of December, and that about ten days before, the King of Pruſſia marched ſeveral troops into Cuxhaven, where they remained. Serious apprehenſions were entertained that Pruſſia would proceed in a few days againſt Hamburgh. In order, however to prevent this, the city of Hamburgh had made an offer of 100,000 rix dollars. When Captain W. left Hamburgh no anſwer had been made to this offer.

The ſchooner Factor arrived at New York from the Cape, brings intelligence of TOUSSAINT having marched againſt the Spaniſh part of Hiſpaniola, with 12,000 troops, where the diſaffected blacks lately commanded by Rigaud had taken refuge; and who had ſeveral times committed depredations on the property of well diſpoſed inhabitants.

The Governor by his Proclamation of the 25th of this month, has declared that JAMES STEWART, Eſq. is duly elected member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States for the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of York and Adams, in this State, in the room of Thomas Hartley, Eſq. deceaſed.

It is with pleaſure we learn by the ſloop Harriet, arrived here yeſterday, that the United States frigate Preſident, commodore Truxtun, had arrived at St. Kitts on the 1ſt of January, from a cruize; all well.

The Legiſlature of Maryland have paſſed an act to incorporate a Company for the purpoſe of cutting a Canal between the Delaware river and the Cheſapeake Bay.

We underſtand that the Legiſlature of Delaware have alſo paſſed a bill to effect the ſame purpoſe.

Captain Everet, of the ſhip Warren, arrived here yeſterday from Amſterdam, touched at Orfordneſs, at the mouth of the Thames, on the 11th ult. but could get no papers, nor did he hear any news. It was the opinion at Amſterdam, that there would be a general peace in the ſpring.

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PITTSBURGH.

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Many of the Republican citizens in this country wiſh to know, whether Judge Brackenridge received Four Dollars a day for his SERVICES during his Mad Circuit.

How fortunate it is for me that I am not under the neceſſity of lengthening or abbreviating the name of BRACKENRIDGE, to come up to the public wiſh in the higheſt degree daſtardly, mean and diſhonourable.

A reſolution was moved ſome days ſince, in the Senate of Pennſylvania, by Mr. Wnelen, and agreed to, that the ſecretary of the Commonwealth be directed forthwith to lay before the Senate copies of all the returns of elections for militia officers held under the preſent militia law, and a liſt of the perſons commiſſioned thereon, within the counties of Cheſter, Lancaſter, and York. As perſons not having the majority of votes have in ſome inſtances been commiſſioned, the others commiſſioned are withheld where the perſons have been duly elected—it is now to be hoped that it will be aſcertained to whom the fault and criminality of ſuch arbitrary and ariſtocratic conduct will attach; that juſtice may be done—It is wiſhed that all perſons who have been victims to ſuch conduct, will now come forward and make known their complaints.

Lancaſter Journal.

PRICES CURRENT.
PITTSBURGH MARKET.

February 13, 1801.

		Dolls. Cts.		*Dolls. Cts.*
Beef, per lb.	from	3	to	5
Pork,		3		4
Mutton,		4		6
Veal,		4		6
Venſon,		3		4
Flour, ſuperfine, per cwt.			2	
common		1 25	1	50
buckwheat,		1	1	10
Indian Meal, per buſhel,		33		44
Potatoes,		25		33
Turnips,		20		25
Apples,		59		75
Oats,		20		25
Butter, per lb.		10		13
Hogs Lard,		5		7
Eggs per dozen,		7		12
Turkeys, a piece,		40		60
Geeſe,		25		33
Ducks,		12		17
Fowls,		7		10

Franklin Town and Out Lots

FOR SALE.

AGREEABLY to an act of Aſſembly entitled, "An Act to provide for ſelling the ſeveral Reſerved Tracts of Land adjoining the Towns of Erie, Franklin, Warren, and Waterford, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned." Public ſale will be opened at my office in Franklin, on the 14th day of March next, for the Sale of the Town and Out Lots of ſaid Town, on the following terms.—One third part of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, when the entry of the ſale is made—one third part to the Receiver General of the Land Office within twelve months from the day of ſale, and the remaining third part within eighteen months from the day of ſale, for the perſon nance of which the purchaſers reſpectively ſhall at the time of ſale give bond for the payment of the ſaid inſtalments, to the Commiſſioner, and at the expiration of eighteen months patents will iſſue to purchaſers, provided the purchaſe money is paid punctually to the terms of ſale.

GEORGE FOWLER, Commiſſioner.

Franklin, February 10, 1801.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

WHEN we ſee a man like Mr. Brackenridge; to whom the Almighty has given talents, which under the direction of honeſty, prudence, and benevolence might have been turned to uſeful purpoſes, waſte a life extending nearly to the uſual meaſure of human days, in frivolity, malice and miſchief; we are tempted to aſk whether there be a good Governor of the Univerſe, or whether the Devil is not permitted to employ and reward his agents, dividing the empire of the world with God.

There is in life enough of evil which we can neither prevent nor remedy: and that man ought to be conſidered as an enemy of the human race, who, purſuing his malevolent paſſions, multiplies the evils of life by inceſſant exertions of bitter paſſions, diviſions, ſtrifes, ſlanders and hatred. Who is it in ſociety that has not to mourn the death of a wife, a child, a parent, a brother or a friend! Why to the loſs of the dead ſhould we add the miſery of the living! Why to the natural death of the body ſhall we add a deliberate aſſaſſination of character!

Mr. Brackenridge cannot expect to live long. He has already outlived all hope of fame. All men have faults, but many with great faults have great virtues to ſet off againſt them. Is Mr. Brackenridge an exception to this general rule? Haſty, tranſient paſſions may admit apology or pardon, but corroding envy, bitter hate, black malice, and cool, deliberate, and conſtant revenge are the darkeſt features of hell. Let him look back on his paſt life and ſtate the account (I ſpeak with reverence) between him and his God.

But I fear this appeal is wrong. I doubt whether the force of it can be felt by Mr. Brackenridge. I doubt whether he feels that there is a God above himſelf. I doubt whether he does not think that he is his own divinity while he lives, and that when he dies his duſt mingles with that of the beaſts that periſh. Has his life been ſuch as to make this his wiſh, that when he dies, he may periſh forever and his name be forever forgotten!

But he may wiſh to be eſteemed while living. No! He has laboured with induſtry and ſucceſs to acquire the contempt and abhorrence of all whom it was poſſible for him to eſteem. He is what Cain feared he ſhould be a wretched outcaſt from ſociety, avoided and deſpiſed by all; his converſation ſhunned as diſgraceful and contagious; and his houſe turned from as from the den of Cacus.

But he has a wife and children whom he cares for, and who (whatever fortune he may leave them) may need friends when he is gone. To what friend will he bequeath this charge! He once had friends whom he reſpected. Where are they now, and what has eſtranged them from him! And is there one among thoſe with whom he now aſſociates to whoſe protection he would confide his wife and children, when he is withdrawn.

Let Mr. Brackenridge think on the awful moment in which, if he believe not that he ſtands between Time and Eternity, he muſt believe that he ſtands at the end of Time to him, and let him make his life henceforth ſuch as he would then wiſh it to have been.

But, perhaps, he looks up to poſterity and fame in this world in after days. I will, with an impartial hand and a diſpoſition not unfriendly, draw of him ſuch a character as (if any character be given of him at all) I think may be truly given when his duſt ſhall return to the duſt from which it was taken, and the ſpirit ſhall return to God who gave it to get its ſentence.

Mr. SCULL,

I AM one of your readers who have long felt with concern the abuſe of newſpapers which are converted into vehicles of ſlander and ſquirts to throw dirt on all the neighbours. At the ſame time I cannot ſo much blame you, for it is hard when a newſpaper is ſet up againſt yours with the plain purpoſe of abuſing you and your friends, if you cannot, with the leave of your readers, do ſomething in your own defence, and to correct the overflowing of bitterneſs, gall, and malice in the new paper.

But I confeſs I am aſtoniſhed that a Judge of the Supreme Court ſhould have ſo little regard to the dignity of his ſtation as to ſet up in his own houſe a ſlanderous newſpaper, become himſelf the real editor, and as a Harlequin Scaramouche, Merry Andrew, Jackpudding, Ballad-maker and Scandal monger fill the columns of his paper with nonſenſe, abuſe and lies—and have ſo little reſpect to the judicial character as to make another Judge of longer ſtanding and more uſefulneſs, a principal object of his abuſe. And I cannot but wonder that there ſhould be people in your town who would pay for four, five, or ſix of ſuch papers yearly, to have the pleaſure of ſeeing their neighbours blackguarded in language that would diſgrace a fiſhwoman of Paris. Theſe people might have been deceived at firſt aſſuppoſing that they were ſupporting what they call the Republican (but what I call the Jacobin) cauſe. But any man with half an eye may ſee now that Brackenridge wants them to pay for venting his venom, malice and ſpite. I think they might employ their money better.

You have borne a great deal from Brackenridge, but I muſt approve your ſilence reſpecting him in his abſence. That was giving him a fair opportunity of taking himſelf up and minding the duties of his ſtation. I am ſure if he did that nobody would mind him. But he has come back as mad and malicious as ever, and as *Pittſburgienſis*, &c. carries on his old trade of ſlander with leſs ſenſe or moderation than ever. I can tell you, Mr. Scull, you are no match for him at blackguardism and pedantry. You and your correſpondents write too much like gentlemen. He is ſenſible of this, and like a man who wiſhes to fight on equal terms has looked over the town for a fair match for him to give you as an auxiliary. You are a ſoaper Allison, Mr. Scull, you have not the true frantic poetic eye, the looſe tongue of whiſkey inſpiration. Theſe he knows he has, and to put you on a level with himſelf he gives you Bets Gardner!

I would adviſe you, Mr. Scull, to propoſe to him a ceſſation of arms, and make the child's bargain, *let be for let be*. If he will not agree to this, you may try him two or three times more, but I can tell you that you will fail at laſt, and I will give you my reaſons in your own methodical way.

1. You do not drink ſo hard, Mr. Scull, and you cannot fill yourſelf with the true whiſkey poetic fury that ſets the brains a boiling, and foams over in the true foam more exquiſite than in canine madneſs.

2. He has far more ſkill in the trade: he has been driving it all his life, and you but a beginner.

3 You are a man that fears God and a place we Chriſtians call Hell; and cannot therefore make ſuch bold ſtrokes as an Infidel can do

4. You ſet ſome value on reputation for truth, and will make but a poor hand at ſlander againſt him who conſiders truth as folly, and falſehood as addreſs.

5. You have ſome character to loſe—you are not become infamous. He has fortunately cleared himſelf of all incumbrance of character, and like a deſperate man, without hope of life, can lay about him furiouſly, having nothing to guard, and minding only to wound others.

6. You have ſome reſpectable friends, whoſe good opinion you may wiſh to preſerve. He has no friend, and his aſſociates he deſpiſes and hates, and will ſhew this whenever it ſuits him to caſt them off like old ſhoes, or rub them off like burs that ſtick to him.

7. You can gain nothing by this contention. You cannot thereby get an office farmed out to provide for a ſon; but in this way he gets and gives appointments.

A Reader of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

Franklin Road, 10th February, 1801.

Mr. SCULL,

WHEN you conſider the Honourable Judge Brackenridge in the true light of a rival Editor, and having inſtituted a newſpaper almoſt at your door, avowedly for the purpoſe of operating to your diſadvantage, as well as for gratifying other private reſentments, you need not in the leaſt be ſurpriſed at his calling you, "a moſt egregious dunce" in the conducting of your Gazette. Notwithſtanding the opinion of the learned Judge, I lately read a very reſpectable daily paper from Philadelphia, where the editor, on having occaſion to quote ſomething from your paper, expreſſes himſelf thus, "The Pittſburgh Gazette is a reſpectable and well conducted paper." Thus you ſee that editors diſagree as well as doctors. Every one that knows Brackenridge, knows alſo, that merit and talents in any perſon of whom he ever had the leaſt knowledge, never yet eſcaped his ridicule or vengeance.

His preſent patron, when Chief Juſtice, has a thouſand times been called by him a vain conceited old fool, that would ſwallow flattery as eagerly as a child would ſweet meats. I have not a doubt but the great Jefferſon himſelf, at whoſe ſhrine he has ſo lately been offering incenſe, has been often denounced a vain fool, merely for having publiſhed a book.

In his laſt ſilly, raving rant, which would be a diſgrace to the greateſt blackguard in the ſtate, I preſume he has ſaid all againſt you that was in his power to ſay, which amounts to nothing more than calling you a "dunce."—He cannot, however, ſay that your preſs was inſtituted like his, for the purpoſe of diſcharging vengeance upon individuals. Let any one read his own eſſays or publications (for his writings are as well known as the voice of the town cryer when bellowing through the ſtreets) and they will find them entirely confined to the moſt rancorous effuſions of wrath and malignity, againſt almoſt every reſpectable character in the town of Pittſburgh and the Weſtern County. He cannot ſay, that your preſs has been proſtituted to the baſe purpoſes of exciting tumults and inſurrection, or of encouraging and inviting ſuch as might be wicked or deluded enough, to the ſtill more horrid act of aſſailing the ſacred ſeat of juſtice and aſſaſſinating the judge in the midſt of his public and important functions.—He cannot ſay, that you were privately aiding and abeting in our late diſgraceful inſurrection, and that you ſo greatly dreaded the vengeance of the army to burſt upon you when they entered the town, that you kept concealed in your houſe for ſeveral days until their fury had ſubſided. He cannot ſay, that you ever degraded your ſtation and character by beaſtly intoxication on whiſkey, and by wallowing in the water and mire in Waſhington county, became an object of ridicule and contempt to boys and hoſtlers. He cannot ſay, that you are deſpiſed and avoided by every gentlemen with whom you were formerly in habits of ſociability, and that a ruffianly conduct through various ſtages of your life has repeatedly brought you under the chaſtiſement of the cudgel and the cowſkin—But all theſe things you can with great truth ſay of him, and prove them by hundreds if neceſſary, to the great honour of the Supreme Judiciary of Pennſylvania.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Was left in pledge with the ſubſcriber, *on the 23d of April, 1800, Two Notes on John Tegor, by William Heavy, for Twenty Dollars each, and a Receipt in the name of Iſaac Tyler. This is to give notice, that unleſs the above articles are redeemed before the 12th day of March next, they will be ſold on that day to diſcharge the charges againſt them.*

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON.

Verſailles townſhip, Allegheny county, February 5, 1801.

A variety of
BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

BLANKS.

Juſtices Summonſes, Executions, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.

FAROUX,
JEWELLER,
Lately arrived from Baltimore.

HAS *opened at the houſe oppoſite William Wilkins's in Market Street, an elegant aſſortment of* JEWELLERY, *viz.—Necklaces, Ear rings, Miniature Portraits, with Watch Chains, &c. &c.*

FURS,

A large quantity will be purchaſed by ſaid F. Pittſburgh, February 13, 1801.

To be Let, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next.

A TWO *Story HOUSE, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the Diamond, planned for the accommodation of a merchant, though it may ſuit other buſineſs. For term, apply to*

JAMES WILKINS.

Pittſburgh, February 13, 1801.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL

NEW-YORK, January 31.

Captain Cook, of the ſhip Diana, arrived yeſterday, in 24 days from Jeremie, informs that Touſſaint was on the eve of a war with the Spaniards at St. Domingo. He had put in requiſition 30 veſſels, amongſt which were a number of Americans, for the embarcation of the troops.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.

Mr. Bayard on the 30th ult. laid on the table of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, a reſolution, that the Houſe, in caſe of an election devolving on the Houſe, ſhould proceed immediately to vote in their own chamber for a Preſident, agreeably to the mode deſcribed by the conſtitution. And if it ſhould appear upon counting the votes that no perſon had a conſtitutional majority of the votes (viz. nine ſtates) the houſe ſhould again proceed to ballot, and if ſuch choice could not be made in one day, that the ballot ſhould continue from day to day without the interruption of other buſineſs, until a Preſident is choſen.

The ſhip Delight of New Bedford arrived at New-York on Tueſday from Hamburgh. Mr. Welden of this ſhip informs, that he left Cuxhaven the 5th of December, and that about ten days before, the King of Pruſſia marched 15,000 troops into Cuxhaven, where they remained. Serious apprehenſions were entertained that they would proceed in a few days againſt Hamburgh. In order, however to prevent this, the city of Hamburgh had made an offer of 100,000 rix dollars. When Captain W. left Hamburgh no anſwer had been made to this offer.

The ſchooner Factor arrived at New-York from the Cape, brings intelligence of TOUSSAINT having marched againſt the Spaniſh part of Hiſpaniola, with 12,000 troops, where the diſaffected blacks lately commanded by Rigaud had taken refuge; and who had ſeveral times committed depredations on the property of the well diſpoſed inhabitants.

The Governor by his Proclamation of the 25th of this month, has declared that JAMES STEWART, Eſq. is duly elected member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, for the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of York and Adams, in this State, in the room of Thomas Hartley, Eſq. deceaſed.

It is with pleaſure we learn, by the ſloop Harriet, arrived here yeſterday, that the United States frigate Preſident, commodore Truxtun, had arrived at St. Kitts on the 1ſt of January, from a cruize; all well.

The Legiſlature of Maryland have paſſed an act to incorporate a Company for the purpoſe of cutting a Canal between the Delaware river and the Cheſapeake Bay.

We underſtand that the Legiſlature of Delaware have alſo paſſed a bill to effect the ſame purpoſe.

Captain Everet, of the ſhip Warren, arrived here yeſterday from Amſterdam, touched at Orfordneſs, at the mouth of the Thames, on the 11th ult. but could get no papers, nor did he hear any news. It was the opinion at Amſterdam, that there would be a general peace in the ſpring.

FOR SALE.

Allegheny County, to wit.

In the Orphan's Court of the said County, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 27th of December, 1800.

UPON the petition of Joseph Walker, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of William Law, late of the said county, deceased, praying for an order to sell a certain Lot of Ground, situate in the Town of Middleton, and one undivided fourth part of Fifty Acres of Land situate near Chartiers creek, of the real estate of the decedent, for the satisfaction of his debts.

The Court do order, that the Land and Lot be sold on the premises the Lot on the first Monday of March next, and the Land on the day following; and that the same be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and fix notices thereof set up in the most public places in the county, one to be in Middleton, for three successive weeks previous to such days of sale.

By the Court,

T. BATES, Clerk.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Meadville, January 1st, 1801.

AMOR Hamilton, Mead township; Alexander William and John, Waterford township New-Ireland; Andrews Daniel, Meadville; Alden Roger, Meadville; Colt Jabez, Meadville; Campbell William, near Meadville; Dougherty Niel, near Meadville, crossings of Cussawago; Ewing William, care of David Mead, Esq. Meadville; Greer John, care of Joseph Hackney; Harriot James, Sugar creek, 2; Morrison Andrew, care of John Brooks, Cussewago; Thompson Andrew, near Miles's Mill, French creek.

ADDRESS

AND INFORMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

Gentlemen,

WHEREAS the subscriber has been for a series of years past, assiduously and expensively employed in procuring Iron Banks, and bringing to perfection, that beneficial business of making pot-metal and bar iron. Through much difficulty at length he has a furnace and forge now in his own possession, and now making all sorts of castings compleat—6, 7 and ten plate stoves and bar iron; it is well known to be of the best quality in the western country, for bar iron and nail rods, &c. &c.

Finding, however, that from the scarcity of money, it is very difficult to carry on such works to perfection—for the good of the country and myself; and as want is the mother of invention, takes this method of trying to procure stock for the ensuing year, and most cordially wishes, that his just intention might meet the approbation of his fellow citizens, and from a confidential regard, to do justice to all men he hopes he will not be deceived in carrying on to advantage; but being impressed with the important truth, that the hearts of rulers and people are in the hands of the Almighty, and without his blessing no work can prosper, but through his unbounded mercies and good guidance, has carried me on to make upwards of twenty thousand pounds worth of metal, and five thousand worth of bar iron, in the seven years past; and upheld me, when men and companies of good property have fell through, condole their loss, knowing it is hard times for them that have the best fortunes and good luck in the iron business to stand. It is hoped that the good people will consider the men and man, that have ventured their fortunes, and exposed themselves to the greatest hardships in the world, to do good in making Iron; without that metal, agriculture would cease. For my part, I have spent upwards of a thousand nights at hard labour, when others were taking their ease in bed, beating office, from the wheel and keeping the business going on;—my furnace bellows almost without ceasing, metal can be had at all times, at reasonable terms. I hope to keep after a little, nail rods, and sheet and bar iron at the furnace, which is in five miles of Union town, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. If the good people of the Western country, will give my notes or bills credit, for one year from their date, from one dollar to ten, to pass equal to gold or silver, as they will be received at the said subscriber's Fairfield Furnace, one year after date, for any sort of his metal or iron;—and further, I pledge my honor and credit, to the public, that if it suits the bearer of the notes or bills, to take cash, with giving one months notice, at the office at said furnace, kept for that purpose, that they would choose money in exchange, shall have it for all the notes they hold, at the time of one month after they are due. Metal will be paid punctually, on the day the notes become due; if any person want any particular metal cast, he will be pleased to leave a bill one month before his notes become due with the manager or at the office. It is hoped that the subscriber will get four or five thousand pounds worth of stock, and provisions in the ensuing year. Good wood choppers wanted for which part will be paid in cash, some iron and metal, some store goods, &c.

I am the public's humble servant,

JOHN HAYDON.

January 8, 1801. 6w.

FOR SALE.

A TWO *Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, and part of a Lot the corner of Grant and Water streets, in the Borough of Pittsburgh. The Lot is* feet by 100. *The subscriber gives notice to his creditors that he intends to remove from this Borough, and would wish to settle all his affairs before his departure.*

MORDECAI M'LEOD

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TWO *Story BRICK HOUSE in Water street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, with a lot 90 feet by 100. The subscriber informs his creditors that he intends leaving this Borough as soon as he can make sale, and wishes to settle all affairs before his departure.*

JOHN M'LEOD.

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1801.

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Returns his best thanks to his customers for the favours received, and has just to observe to them that he is now opening a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash—and amongst which are the following Articles, viz.

BLACK, blue, olive, drab, parsons grey, London brown, and the most fashionable mixed 7-4 broadcloths.
Low priced plains and 6-4 cloths.
Plain, grey, and elastic striped coatings.
Half thicks, kerseys, green baize, flannels, &c.
Large rose blankets.
London stript, and a variety of fancy cassimers.
Genoa fancy cord, velvets, corduroys, &c.
Black, blue, green, and purple calimancoes.
Black, blue, green, and purple taboreens.
Black, blue, green, and purple durants.
Black, white and salmon coloured gloves.
Books and Stationary.
Queensware and China
Hyson, hyson skin, souchong, and bohea teas.
Coffee, loaf, lump and Muscovado sugars.
Common groceries of every denomination.

Also, a quantity of Castings and Bar Iron, a regular supply of which will be kept up, with a view of accommodating merchants descending the Ohio.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1801.

Waterford Reserved Lands, and

IN and OUT LOTS of said TOWN

FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given agreeably to an act of Assembly, passed the 11th day of April 1799, that a Book will be opened at Waterford on the 28th day of February 1801, for the Sale of all the Reserved Land, laid out by virtue of said act, adjoining the above Town, on the following terms, to wit:—One fifth part of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale to the Commissioner attending—one fifth part to the Receiver General of the Land Office, within twelve months from the day of sale—one fifth part within two years from the said day, and the remaining two fifth parts at or before the expiration of three years after such sale. But no contract will be confirmed by said Commissioner for fifteen days after the said book shall be opened, and the highest price offered within that time will be accepted, provided, that no price offered will be accepted which contemplates paying a less sum than Four Dollars per acre for Land of the first quality—Three Dollars per acre for Land of the second quality, and Two Dollars per acre for Land of the third quality. The purchaser at the time of sale will receive a certificate of his name, the number, quality and quantity of acres, date of entry and amount of sale, which certificate must be forwarded to the Secretary's Office within six months from its date, and no right or title in law or equity shall vest in any person or persons purchasing as aforesaid, unless he, she or they shall within three years after the date of their respective purchases make an actual settlement thereon by clearing, fencing and cultivating at least two acres for every fifty contained in one survey, and erect on each lot or tract a messuage for the habitation of man, reside thereon for the space of five years following their first settlement of the same, and in default of such actual settlement, residence and improvement, the purchaser or purchasers shall forfeit all payments made to the commonwealth, and no patent shall issue for any lot or tract of land sold by virtue of the aforesaid act of assembly, until satisfactory proof be made to the Governor of this Commonwealth of such actual settlement, residence and improvement having been made as aforesaid,

Notice is also further given,

that on the 6th day of February 1801, a Book will be opened at Waterford, for the sale of the In and Out Lots of said Town, on the following terms, to wit:—One third part of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale to the Commissioner attending when the entry of sale is made—one third part to the Receiver General of the Land Office within twelve months from the day of sale, and the remaining one third part within eighteen months from the day of sale—for the performance of which the purchasers respectively shall at the time of sale give bond for the payments of said instalments to the said Commissioner, and at the expiration of eighteen months patents will issue to purchasers provided the purchase money is paid as aforesaid.

JAMES NAYLOR,
Commissioner.

Waterford, December 20, 1800. 6w

FOR SALE,

The following described Property, to wit.—

LOT No. 1243, First District of Donation Land, about 18 miles from M'Intosh, and a half miles from Col. Williams's Mills, and adjoining William Richey. The land is of the first quality.

Also, a two story Dwelling House, with a convenient Kitchen and an adjoining apartment of two rooms, well finished, now occupied by Daniel Henderson, built on Lot No. 76, in the Town of Waterford, well calculated for a Store and Tavern.

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HOLMES & HARRIOTT.

Crawford County, January 2, 1801.

WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiskey,

ALSO,

Soap, Candles and Vinegar.

App'y to
OLIVER ORMSBY.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have received a large and general assortment of

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Suitable for the approaching season, which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices. Pittsburgh, November 6, 1800.

N. B. They have just received a handsome assortment of Pokers.

Alexander M'Laughlin,

HAVING determined to discontinue business in Pittsburgh the first day of March next, once more earnestly requests those indebted to him to make payment before that period. Delinquents may rest assured the most summary method will be indiscriminately adopted to enforce payment. Those who have any demands are desired to present them that payment may be made.

Pittsburgh, December 26, 1800.

CHEAP GOODS

ARE just opening by the subscribers at their NEW STORE in Pittsburgh, corner of Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied by Messrs. Prather and Smiley, consisting of a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of a superior quality, suitable to any season, which they are determined to sell on very low terms for Cash, Peltry, Furrs, and approved Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

Pittsburgh, November 20, 1800.

Wanted Immediately,

FOUR *Journeymen TAYLORS, who understand the various branches of the Business, to whom generous wages will be given—Also wanted, two Apprentices to the Taylor Trade—Lads between* 14 *and* 15 *years of age, will be taken on liberal terms. Apply to*

A. JAMISON.

Pittsburgh, November 13, 1800.

Fine Sewing, with Embroidery,

Grafting of Silk Stockings, and mending Lace, &c. will be executed at the House next door to Steel Semple's, Esq. by a gentlewoman soliciting for the patronage of the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, December 10, 1800.

DESERTED

FROM Captain Bissell's company, 1st Regt of Infantry, descending the Ohio, near Scioto, on the 11th of December, 1800, JOHN CHARLTON, a private soldier, 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, light hair, blue eyes fair complexion, by trade a blacksmith, born in Albermarle county, Virginia. Whoever will deliver said deserter to any officer of the United States Army shall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all reasonable expences.

MOSES HOOK, Lieut.

Limestone, December 14, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the encampment on the Ohio, from the 2d Regiment of Infantry, December 10th, 1800, JOHN BARNCRAFT and JOHN STEWART. Barncraft was born in the state of Connecticut; Hartford county, aged 24 years, 5 feet 11 and an half inches high, blue eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, he is a stout built man. Stewart was born in the state of Vermont, Thetford county, 5 feet 10 inches high, aged 22 years, blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion—the above mentioned Deserters are both dressed in complete uniform.

Any person or persons apprehending said Deserters and delivering them to Captain Peter Shoemaker, or lodging them securely in any jail, so that they may be received by any officer of the United States army, shall be entitled to the above reward, or for each Deserter separately Ten Dollars, with reasonable charges, to be paid by the United States.

PETER SHOEMAKER, Captain
2d. U. S. Regt.

War Department,

NOVEMBER 13, 1800.

THOSE gentlemen who have applied for military appointments in the service of the United States, are informed that their applications with all the recommendatory letters accompanying were confirmed by fire in the War Office on Saturday evening last. Those who desire to be considered as candidates will see the propriety of renewing their applications.

SAMUEL DEXTER,
Secretary of War.

The Printers in the different states are requested to give this a place in their gazettes.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the Ohio river, within four miles and a half of Georgetown, in September last, FOUR HOGS, three of them barrows and one a sow—the sow is black, and appears to be of a large breed, the barrows spotted black and white, the marks are, a crop off the near ear, and an under bit out of the off ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and them away.

MICHAEL CHRISTLER.

December 20, 1800.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Conrad Beymer, of Somerset county, deceased, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested, to the subscriber, who will attend at the house where the deceased formerly dwelt from the first day of April until the tenth of the same month.

FREDERICK BEYMER.

January 27, 1801.

Ten Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the Jail of Allegheny county this day, the 30th instant, a certain M'DONNOR, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, black hair, dark complexion, he is supposed to have crossed the Allegheny river, and will probably make for some of the settlements on the Ohio. The above reward will be paid to any person that will return him into the jail aforesaid.

SAMUEL M'CORD, Jailor.

Pittsburgh, January 30, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres on the waters of Pine creek, Pine township, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittsburgh. There is fifteen acres of clearing and a dwelling house on the Tract, and a mill seat superior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.

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Have just received and are now opening a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable for the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on very reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

They still continue to keep, as usual, an extensive assortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

Pittsburgh, December 19, 1800.

A quantity of

BAR IRON & CASTINGS

For Sale by

A. & J. BARKER.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 23, 1801.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY *virtue of a certain writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Greensburgh, on Monday the* 16th *day of March next all the right, title, interest and estate of Joseph Cook and John Elliot, in and to* 300 *acres of Land, more or less, with an old cabbin thereon and about* 20 *acres of cleared land, adjoining lands of John Irwin, Esquire, Richard M'Auley and John Findiman. Taken in execution at the suit of John Canby, and to be sold by me,*

JOHN KUHNS, Sheriff.

Greensburgh, January 15, 1801.

Taken up adrift in the Monongahela river, *opposite this place, on Sunday the* 11th *instant, a* FLAT, 37 *feet long and* 7 *feet wide, there is one oar in her. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away in* 10 *weeks from this date, or she will be sold.*

JAMES COLLOCK.

Pittsburgh, January 23, 1801.

Taken up adrift in the Ohio River *about one mile and an half below Pittsburgh, on the* 9th *instant, a* FLAT, 30 *feet in length and* 7 *in width—there is two oars and pins, one good pole and one that is broke, in her. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.*

THOMAS LEIGHTENTHOUGH.

January 17, 1801.

ALMANACKS,

For the Year 1801,

May be had at the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, by the single, dozen or groce.

November 13, 1800.

Terms of subscription, &c. for this Gazette.

Two Dollars a year; One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder at the end of six months, if demanded.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and 25 Cents for every continuance after; those exceeding a square in proportion.

FOR SALE.

Allegheny County, to wit.

In the Orphan's Court of the said County, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 27th of December, 1800.

UPON the petition of Joseph Walker, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of William Law, late of the said county, deceased, praying for an order to sell a certain Lot of Ground, situate in the Town of Middleton, and one undivided fourth part of Fifty Acres of Land situate near Chartiers creek, of the real estate of the decedent, for the satisfaction of his debts.

The Court do order, that the Land and Lot be sold on the premises the Lot on the first Monday of March next, and the Land on the day following; and that the same be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and fix notices thereof set up in the most public places in the county, one to be in Middleton, for three successive weeks previous to such days of sale.

By the Court,

T. BATES, Clerk.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Meadville, January 1st, 1801.

AMOR Hamilton, Mead township; Alexander William and John, Waterford township New-Ireland; Andrews Daniel, Meadville; Alden Roger, Meadville; Colt Jabez, Meadville; Campbell William, near Meadville; Dougherty Niel, near Meadville, crossings of Cussawago; Ewing William, care of David Mead, Esq. Meadville; Greer John, care of Joseph Hackney; Harriot James, Sugar creek, 2; Morrison Andrew, care of John Brooks, Cussewago; Thompson Andrew, near Miles's Mill, French creek.

ADDRESS

AND INFORMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

Gentlemen,

WHEREAS the subscriber has been for a series of years past, assiduously and expensively employed in procuring Iron Banks, and bringing to perfection, that beneficial business of making pot-metal and bar iron. Through much difficulty at length he has a furnace and forge now in his own possession, and now making all sorts of castings compleat—6, 7 and ten plate stoves and bar iron; it is well known to be of the best quality in the western country, for bar iron and nail rods, &c. &c.

Finding, however, that from the scarcity of money, it is very difficult to carry on such works to perfection—for the good of the country and myself; and as want is the mother of invention, takes this method of trying to procure stock for the ensuing year, and most cordially wishes, that his just intention might meet the approbation of his fellow citizens, and from a confidential regard, to do justice to all men he hopes he will not be deceived in carrying on to advantage; but being impressed with the important truth, that the hearts of rulers and people are in the hands of the Almighty, and without his blessing no work can prosper; but through his unbounded mercies and good guidance, has carried me on to make upwards of twenty thousand pounds worth of metal, and five thousand worth of bar iron, in the seven years past; and upheld me, when men and companies of good property have fell through, condole their loss, knowing it is hard times for them that have the best fortunes and good luck in the iron business to stand. It is hoped that the good people will consider the men and man, that have ventured their fortunes, and exposed themselves to the greatest hardships in the world, to do good in making Iron; without that metal, agriculture would cease. For my part, I have spent upwards of a thousand nights at hard labour, when others were taking their ease in bed, beating office, from the wheel and keeping the business going on;—my furnace blows almost without ceasing, metal can be had at all times, at reasonable terms. I hope to keep after a little, nail rods, and sheet and bar iron at the furnace, which is in five miles of Union Town, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. If the good people of the Western country, will give my notes or bills credit, for one year from their date, from one dollar to ten, to pass equal to gold or silver, as they will be received at the said subscriber's Fairfield Furnace, one year after date, for any sort of his metal or iron;—and further, I pledge my honor and credit, to the public, that if it suits the bearer of the notes or bills, to take cash, with giving one month notice, at the office at said furnace, kept for that purpose, that they would choose money in exchange, shall have it for all the notes they hold, at the time of one month after they are due. Metal will be paid punctually, on the day the notes become due; if any person want any particular metal cast, he will be pleased to leave a bill one month before his notes become due with the manager or at the office. It is hoped that the subscriber will get four or five thousand pounds worth of stock, and provisions in the ensuing year. Good wood choppers wanted for which part will be paid in cash, some iron and metal, some store goods, &c.

I am the public's humble servant,

JOHN HAYDON.

January 8, 1801. 6w.

FOR SALE.

A TWO *Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, and part of a Lot the corner of Grant and Water streets, in the Borough of Pittsburgh. The Lot is 60 feet by 100. The subscriber gives notice to his creditors that he intends to remove from this Borough, and would wish to settle all his affairs before his departure.*

MORDECAI M'LEOD

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TWO *Story BRICK HOUSE in Water street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, with a Lot 90 feet by 100. The subscriber informs his creditors that he intends leaving this Borough as soon as he can make sale, and wishes to settle all affairs before his departure.*

JOHN M'LEOD.

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1801.

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Returns his best thanks to his customers for the favours received, and has just to observe to them that he is now opening a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash—and amongst which are the following Articles, viz.

BLACK, blue, olive, drab, parsons grey, London brown, and the most fashionable mixed 7-4 broadcloths.
Low priced plains and 6-4 cloths.
Plain, grey, and elastic striped coatings.
Half thicks, kerseys, green baize, flannels, &c.
Large rose blankets.
London stript, and a variety of fancy cassimers.
Genoa fancy cord, velvets, corduroys, &c.
Black, blue, green, and purple calimancoes.
Black, blue, green, and purple taboreens.
Black, blue, green, and purple durants.
Black, white and salmon coloured gloves.
Books and Stationary.
Queensware and China
Hyson, hyson skin, souchong, and bohea teas.
Coffee, loaf, lump and Muscovado sugars.
Common groceries of every denomination.

Also, a quantity of Castings and Bar Iron, a regular supply of which will be kept up, with a view of accommodating merchants descending the Ohio.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1801.

Waterford Reserved Lands, and

IN and OUT LOTS of said TOWN

FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given agreeably to an act of Assembly, passed the 11th day of April 1799, that a Book will be opened at Waterford on the 28th day of February 1801, for the Sale of all the Reserved Land, laid out by virtue of said act, adjoining the above Town, on the following terms, to wit:—One fifth part of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale to the Commissioner attending—one fifth part to the Receiver General of the Land Office, within twelve months from the day of sale—one fifth part within two years from the said day, and the remaining two fifth parts at or before the expiration of three years after such sale. But no contract will be confirmed by said Commissioner for fifteen days after the said book shall be opened, and the highest price offered within that time will be accepted, provided, that no price offered will be accepted which contemplates paying a less sum than Four Dollars per acre for Land of the first quality—Three Dollars per acre for Land of the second quality, and Two Dollars per acre for Land of the third quality. The purchaser at the time of sale will receive a certificate of his name, the number, quality and quantity of acres, date of entry and amount of sale, which certificate must be forwarded to the Secretary's Office within six months from its date, and no right or title in law or equity shall vest in any person or persons purchasing as aforesaid, unless he, she or they shall within three years after the date of their respective purchases make an actual settlement thereon by clearing, fencing and cultivating at least two acres for every fifty contained in one survey, and erect on each lot or tract a messuage for the habitation of man, reside thereon for the space of five years following their first settlement of the same, and in default of such actual settlement, residence and improvement, the purchaser or purchasers shall forfeit all payments made to the commonwealth, and no patent shall issue for any lot or tract of land sold by virtue of the aforesaid act of assembly, until satisfactory proof be made to the Governor of this Commonwealth of such actual settlement, residence and improvement having been made as aforesaid,

Notice is also further given,

that on the 6th day of February 1801, a Book will be opened at Waterford, for the sale of the In and Out Lots of said Town, on the following terms, to wit:—One third part of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale to the Commissioner attending when the entry of sale is made—one third part to the Receiver General of the Land Office within twelve months from the day of sale, and the remaining one third part within eighteen months from the day of sale—for the performance of which the purchasers respectively shall at the time of sale give bond for the payments of said instalments to the said Commissioner, and at the expiration of eighteen months patents will issue to purchasers provided the purchase money is paid as aforesaid.

JAMES NAYLOR,
Commissioner.

Waterford, December 20, 1800. 6w

FOR SALE,

The following described Property, to wit.—

LOT No. 1243, First District of Donation Land, about 18 miles from M'Intosh, 3 and a half miles from Col. Williams's Mills, and adjoining William Richey. The land is of the first quality.

Also, a two story Dwelling House, with a convenient Kitchen and an adjoining apartment of two rooms, well finished, now occupied by Daniel Henderson, built on Lot No. 75, in the Town of Waterford, well calculated for a Store and Tavern.

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Limestone, December 14, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the encampment on the Ohio, from the 2d Regiment of Infantry, December 10th, 1800, JOHN BARNCRAFT and JOHN STEWART. Barncraft was born in the state of Connecticut, Hartford county, aged 24 years, 5 feet 11 and an half inches high, blue eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, he is a stout built man. Stewart was born in the state of Vermont, Thetford county, 5 feet 10 inches high, aged 22 years, blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion—the above mentioned Deserters are both dressed in complete uniform.

Any person or persons apprehending said Deserters and delivering them to Captain Peter Shoemaker, or lodging them securely in any jail, so that they may be received by any officer of the United States army, shall be entitled to the above reward, or for each Deserter separately Ten Dollars, with reasonable charges, to be paid by the United States.

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For Sale by

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JOHN KUHNS, Sheriff.

Greensburgh, January 15, 1801.

Taken up adrift in the Monongahela river,

opposite this place, on Sunday the 11th instant, a FLAT, 57 *feet long and 7 feet wide, there is one oar in her. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away in two weeks from this date, she will be sold.*

JAMES COLLIGOT.

Pittsburgh, January 23, 1801.

Taken up adrift in the Ohio

River about one mile and an half below Pittsburgh on the 9th instant, a FLAT, 30 *feet in length and 7 in width—there is two oars and part of a good pole and one that is broke, in her. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.*

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January 17, 1801.

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